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22 6.0 Orientation & Installation The Stratos-Micra 100 detector cannot be installed upside down if the sensor is to measure heat radiation. This can be verified by the fact that the detector, when attached in the correct orientation, will create an air flow at a temperature which is significantly higher than when the detector is installed upside down. Page 23 27 8.0 Sampling Pipe System When designing a smoke testing installation with Stratos-

Micra 100 you should ensure that the sampling pipe exhaust outlet is vented outside. This is not possible in all locations. A suitable position for this is on the rear of the building where there is a reasonably good flow of cooling air. It is important to note that a sampling pipe must be completely emptied of air before the pipe is covered with plasterboard or other non-porous material. The plasterboard or other non-porous material should be chosen so that it is heat resistant. The fire panel can be used to monitor the flow of air through the sampling pipe and detect which pipe inlets or sample points have become blocked. The system should be designed to read the flow rates through the sample points manually and this may be done by switching the switch HW1

which turns off the flow meter and the fire panel signal light. Please note that a low reading means a blocked pipe. A high reading means the fire panel is incorrectly reading the flow rates through the sampling points. Page 28 28 7.4 Faulting The fire panel should be installed such that the system status LED is facing away from the fire panel. The fire panel status LED and the alarm LED on the detector communicate via a common low output. A fault in the fire panel may cause a failure of the fire panel status LED but not the alarm LED. This is because the alarm LED is externally triggered by the fire panel and so the fire panel is the preferred source of information. In the event of a failure in the fire panel status LED both the alarm LED and the fire panel status LED should

be extinguished. 8.2 Power Supply The Stratus Micra 100 should be provided with a 12 VDC external power supply. This should have the following connections: 12 V DC - + Ground - - Ground Stratus Micra 100 board - + Trigger Probe lead 240 V AC supply (optional) - Supply Lead The 240 VAC supply should only be used if the detector is set to provide back-up power to the detector. 8.3 Manual Operation Using the manual switch located on the back of the detector enable the fire panel status LED and the alarm LED to illuminate. The fire panel status LED is typically in red and the alarm LED is typically amber. Once the detector has been set up, a fire can be defined by the fire panel status LED and the alarm LED illuminating together. Once the fire is defined

the fire panel status LED and the alarm LED will change to a different combination of colours to indicate the fire has been extinguished. A typical fire panel status (colour) sequence is illustrated below.

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10 7.2 External controller interfaces The external controller interface provides for the direct data connection to the fire alarm receiver shown in Figure 2.9 External controller The data messages are exchanged using the serial data block transfer (SMBus) interface. The software control block shown below is used to exchange data and to control the detector in response to data and command messages from the fire alarm receiver. An SMBus interface is only available when communicating with the fire alarm receiver. The lack of data timings in the external controller interface is intentional. The power supply line from the fire alarm

receiver must be stable in order to avoid interference with the data messages being passed back and forth. The unit is powered from the PC or other appropriate data acquisition device which generates a voltage that varies between the internal power supply and ground. If the output of the fire alarm receiver is not connected to a stable power supply line then a data fault will be triggered. The first byte in the data block transfers is the two bit sync byte. This byte determines if the unit is in a valid SMBus data transfer mode. The unit is in the flag phase of an SMBus data transfer when the command byte of the data block is equal to FFh (0xff) and the address byte is equal to 00. In this case, an ACK character is appended to the end of the data block. This confirms

receipt of the byte. To prevent a data fault at this phase, the sent data must be checked for the correct byte values. Note that the external controller can switch between one of two data modes using the two bit sync byte. In the flag phase of a data transfer, a command byte of FFh indicates that the device is in the data mode. In this mode, it is possible to interrupt the data transfer with the escape character (0) and then to continue with a new data message. When the byte of 00 is received, this will cause the data block to be terminated and ACK character to be sent. This indicates that the byte was received and a valid data message will be sent. The escape character can be used at any time, after the reception of the address, in

order to terminate the data transfer. When the escape character is received during the flag phase of a data transfer, it will be followed by an ACK. When all the bytes of the data block transfer are received, the escape character is sent. At this point, the command byte of the data block transfer is made equal to 00 (see below). This indicates that the data block transfer is complete. The escape character will not be sent if the last data transfer is started in a data mode. The escape character can be sent at any time when the unit is in data mode. The four flag bits are set as follows: (i) Flag F7h: This indicates that the external controller interface has been put into a data mode. The flag F7h bit is set in response to the system receiving a byte in the data mode.

The response is determined by the SYNC byte. (ii) Flag F6h: This indicates that the next byte of data is being received. This will only be triggered if the flag F7h is set. (iii) Flag F5h: This indicates the end of data transfer. The end of data transfer can be triggered by sending the escape character or by receiving the byte of 00 in the data mode. (iv) Flag F4h: This indicates the end of the data transfer. The end of transfer is always triggered by receiving the byte of 00. Page 10 5ec8ef588b

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